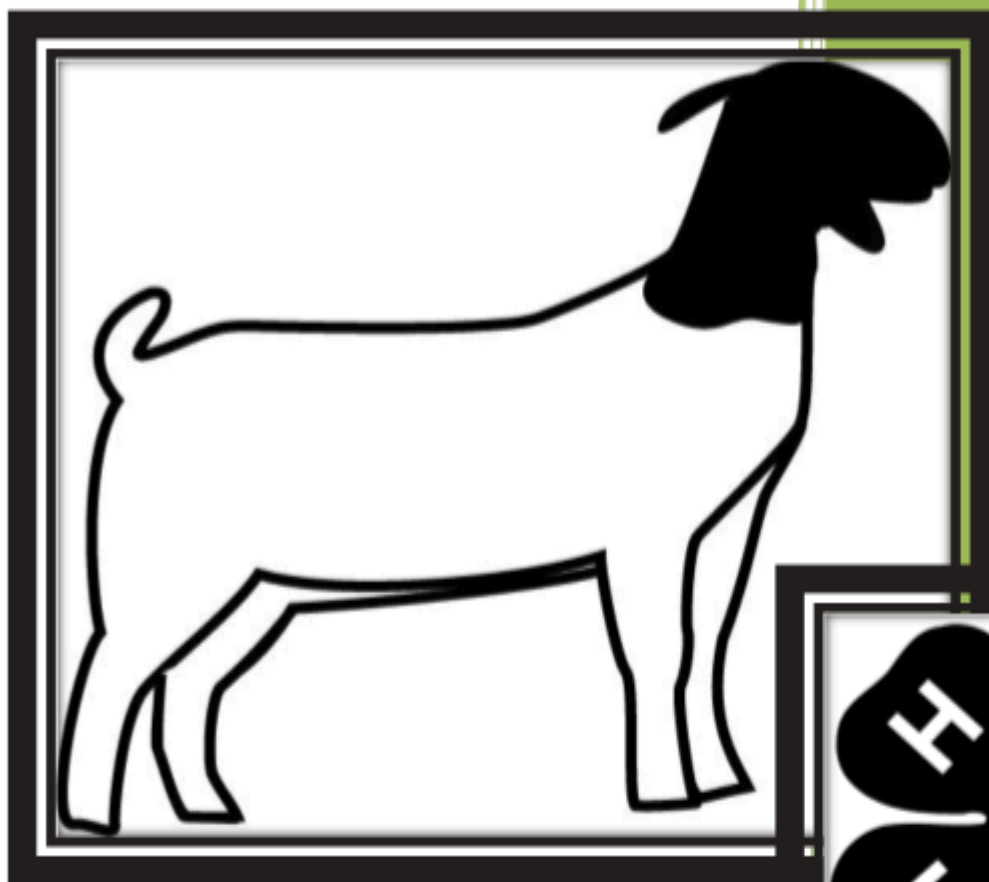
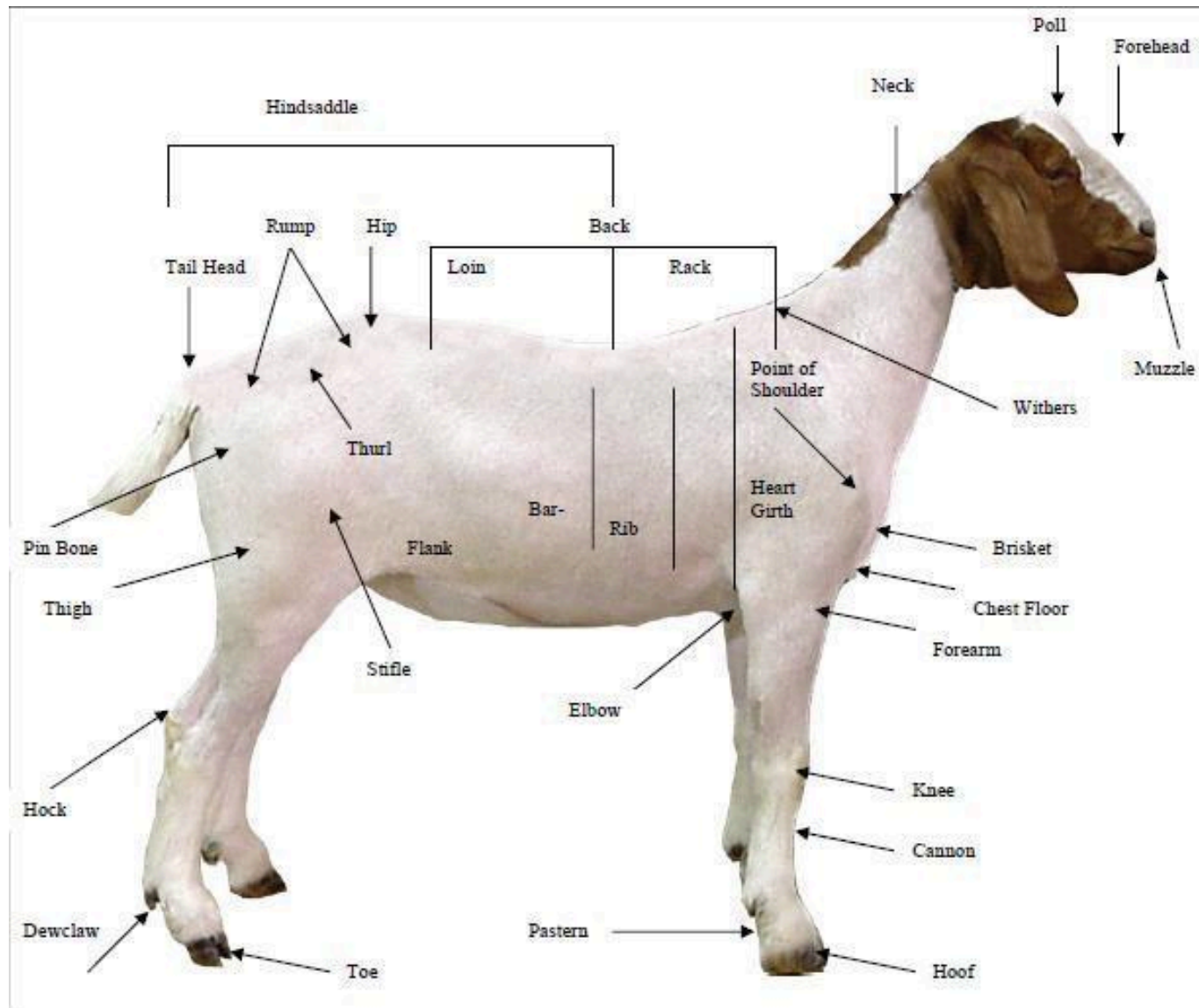


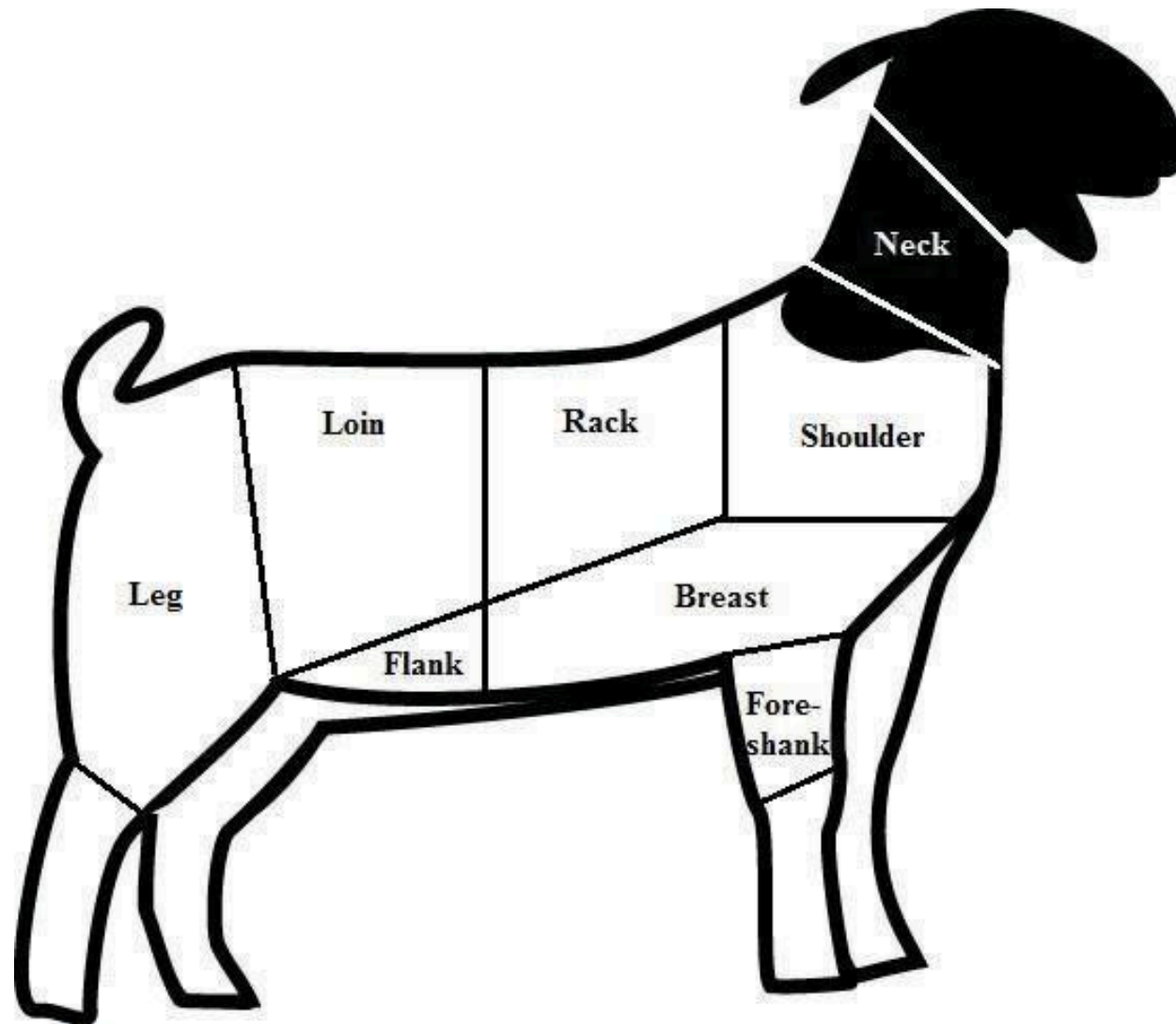
Market Goat Showmanship



Parts of a Market Goat



Cuts of a Market Goat



Showmanship Terms/Questions

Kid: a baby goat

Doe: an adult female goat Buck: an adult male goat Dam: the

mother of a goat Sire: the father of the goat Wether: a

castrated male goat

1. What does ABGA stand for?
 - a. American Boer Goat Association
2. What is the ideal age for a market goat to be shown?
 - a. 7 to 10 months
3. What is the feed conversion ratio for goats?
 - a. 5 lbs. feed/1 lb. gain
4. What is the average daily weight gain of a market goat?
 - a. 0.35 – 0.6 lbs.
5. What is the approximate percent crude protein that goats should be fed?
 - a. 12 – 16%
6. What is the most common concentrate in goat rations?
 - a. Corn
7. What does oat hay do to change your goat?
 - a. It gives more spring of rib
8. What is the normal temperature of a goat?
 - a. 101.5°F - 104.0°F
9. The gestation period for a goat is...?
 - a. 5 months or 105 days
10. How many stomachs does a goat have? Name them.
 - a. 4: Rumen, Omasum, Abomasum, and Reticulum
11. Name a disease goats may get.

- a. Acidosis, Enterotoxemia, Coccidiosis, Pink eye, Hoof rot
12. Name a parasite that may affect goats.
- a. Ticks, Lice, Horn Flies, Intestinal Worms, mites
13. What is the official USDA identification for goats that are untattooed and unregistered?
- a. Scrapie tag
14. What are the top market goat producing states?
- a. Texas, Tennessee, California, Georgia, Oklahoma

15. The acceptable weight range of an ideal market goat should be...?
 - a. 90 – 100 lbs.
16. The meat from a market goat is called...?
 - b. Chevron
17. What is the average dressing percent for a market goat?
 - b. 60%
18. What is the more expensive cut of a goat?
 - a. Loin
19. The ideal loin eye measurement should be...?
 - a. 1.0 – 2.4 sq. in.
20. In order to reach the USDA Choice quality grade, the fat opposite the 12th rib should measure...?
 - a. .30 to .50 in.

Market Goat Showmanship

Evaluate the show ring prior to showmanship, paying close attention to where low spots are located. You want to make sure the goat's front feet don't end up in the low spots. You always want to set the goat going uphill.

Enter the ring going clockwise. Lead the goat from the left side with the right hand when possible. Keep the goat between you and the judge. Keep the goat's front shoulder even with your leg and the goat's head in front of your body. Showmen should hold the collar using their right hand palm facing upward and toward the goat's head (Figure 1). Showman should let their left arm and hand relax at their side. There is no need for the showman to place their left arm behind their back.



Figure 1. Hold the collar with your right hand palm up.

If you must encourage the goat to lead by pulling its tail, change hands and hold the collar with the left hand, lightly pull the tip of the goat's tail with the right. As the goat begins moving, change your hands to their original position.



Figure 2. Pull tail lightly to encourage the goat to move.

If the judge pulls you into line, your goat's shoulder should line up with the shoulder of the first goat in line. Keep your goat parallel to the other goats. If the judge lines you up head-to-tail, always line up straight behind the goat at the front of the line. KEEP THE LINES STRAIGHT—this will make it easier for the judge to evaluate and compare goats.

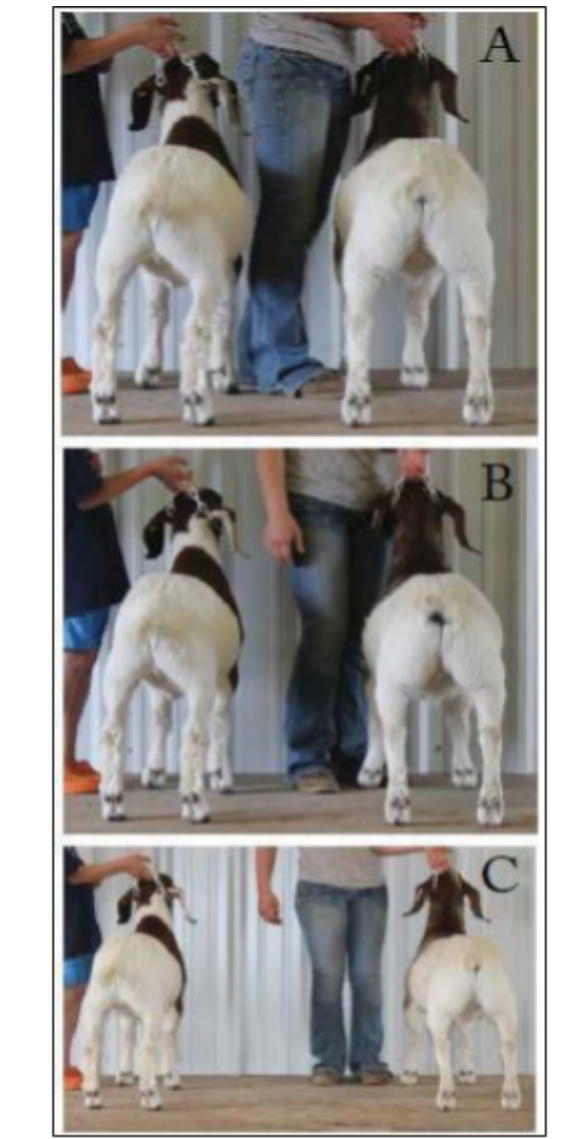
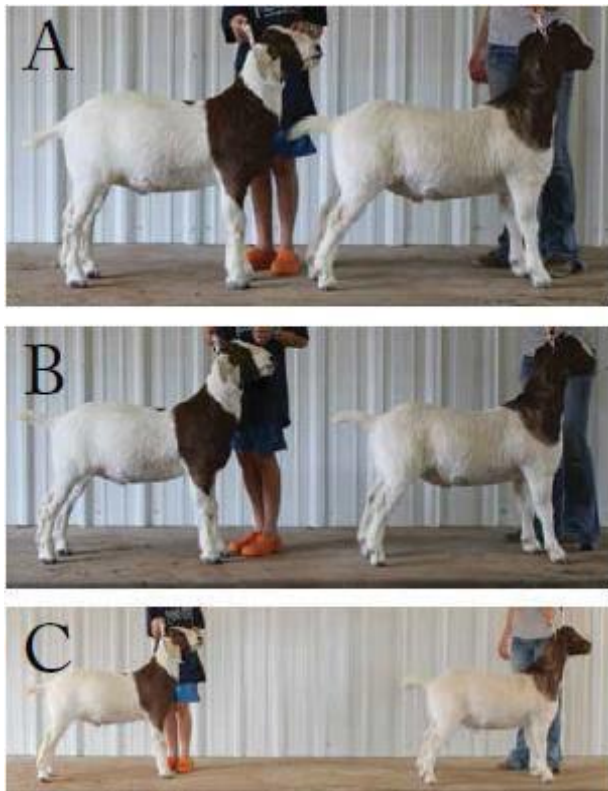
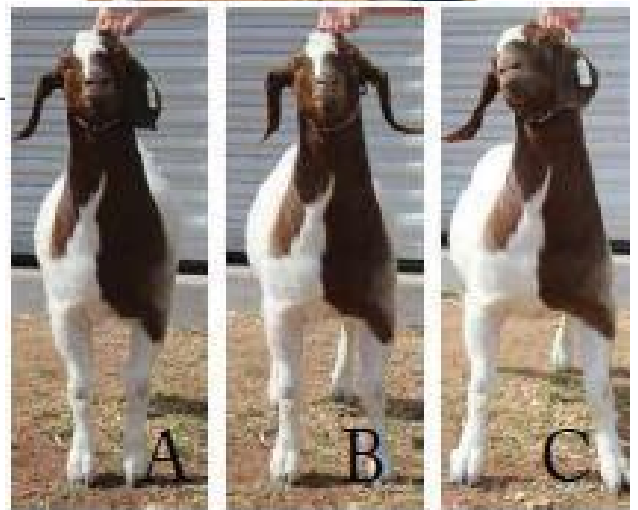


Figure 3. Animal spacing, profile
A = too close together, B = perfect,
C = too far away

Setting Up: A goat's feet should be placed on the four corners of its body, and the goat should not stand too wide or narrow on either the front or the back legs. On the profile, goats should not have their hind legs pulled forward too far underneath them or stretched backward too far behind them.

Keep the goat's head straight over its body. The goat should look eye appealing and alert. You should remain standing at all times.



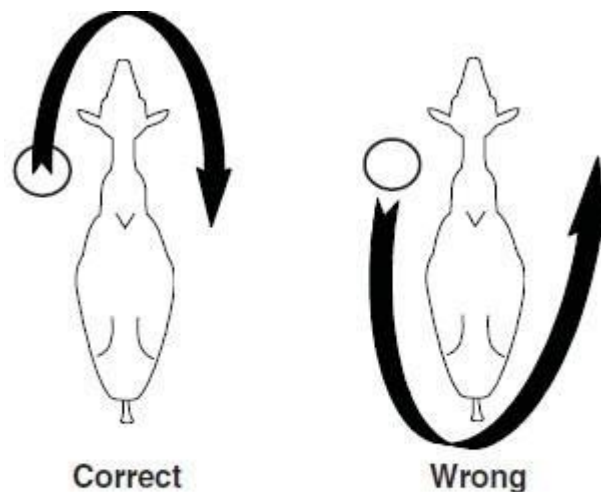
To properly brace an animal, the showman's hands, knees, and feet must be positioned correctly. This may differ based on the showman's size and what feels natural (Figure 5). Use the combination of hand, knee, and foot positioning that works best for you and the goat. Techniques may change as the showman becomes taller and stronger. The most effective way to brace a goat is to use what feels most comfortable to the showman while getting the best possible brace from the goat. The goat's front feet can be lifted slightly off of the ground to set them or cue the beginning of a brace. All four feet should remain on the ground while bracing (Figure 5). Holding an animal off of the ground can be uncomfortable for the goat. In addition this technique often makes a goat look worse structurally because the animal will usually have a "dip" in front of its hip, causing it to lose loin shape.



Figure 5. Leg bracing position.

Goats' ears should always remain in their natural position. Some may feel that raising the ears gives an illusion of a longer neck, but anything other than a natural look distracts from the animal's appearance (Figure 6) and offers no advantage.

General: Know where the judge is and stay alert. The judge may handle your goat at any moment or ask you to move to another place in the show ring. Moving goats from one point to another is just as important as correct positioning of their feet and bracing (Figures 8.1-8.9). When a judge asks a showman to move to another location, take the most direct path available. Goats should be turned slightly and pushed out of line if on a rear-view or pushed out of line before proceeding to the desired location with the goat between the showman and judge. Do not push the goat straight back or it will think you are signaling it to brace, and it will not move backward as desired. The showman should maintain eye contact with the judge while occasionally looking at the desired destination. When the showman is required to change sides, he/she must move around the front of the goat always facing the animal (Figure 7). Never change hands behind your back. Do not step behind the goat.



Cross in the front, never in the rear

Figure 6.

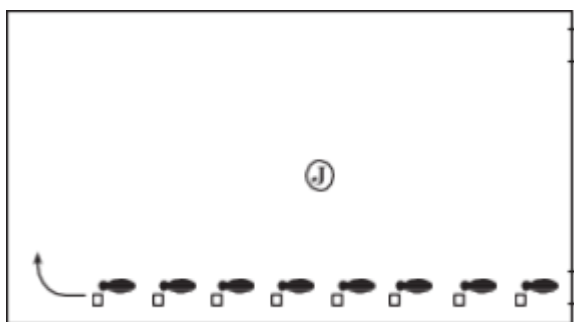


Figure 8.1. Animals entering the show ring on a profile. Notice the animal is always between the showman and judge.

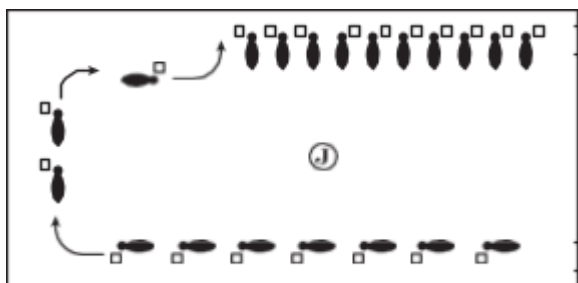


Figure 8.2. Animals entering the show ring and line up on a rear-view. Notice the position of the judge and showman.

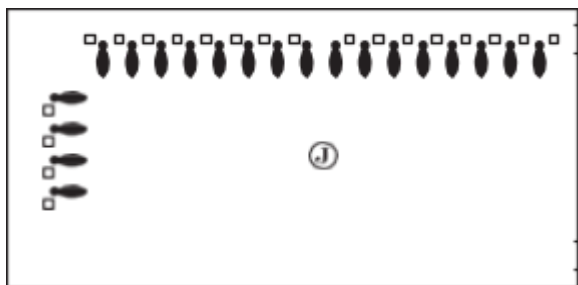


Figure 8.3. All animals lined up on a rear-view.

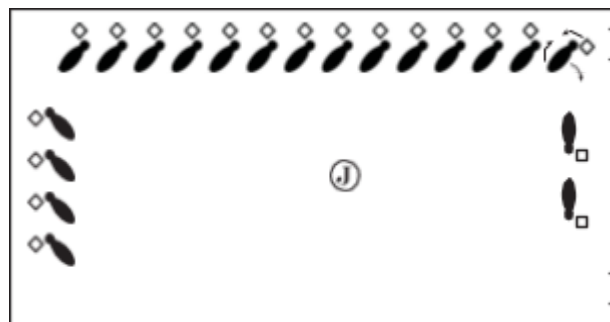


Figure 8.4. All animals begin to move to a profile or side-view. Move to the animal's left side, push their front end away from you, and

Figure 8.5. All animals lined up on a profile or side-view.

Figure 8.6. As animals move out of line to another location, move animals forward to fill gaps.

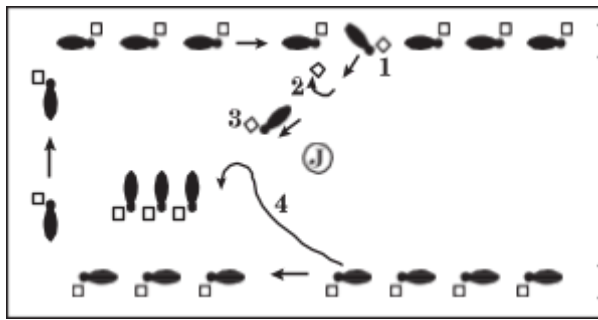


Figure 8.7. Showman 1 (top) 1) Push the goat out of line, 2) move around the front of the goat to change sides, and 3) proceed to the designated location.

Showman 2 (bottom) 4) Push the goat out of line and proceed to the designated spot in line.

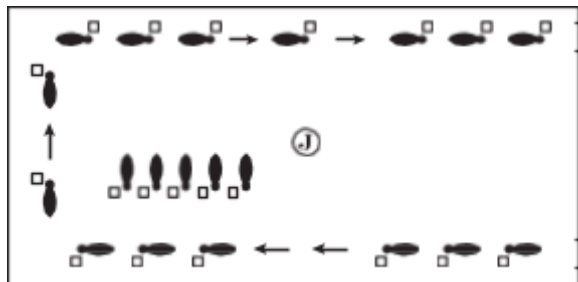


Figure 8.8. Completed moves from Diagram 7. Arrows show the need to fill gaps that have been left by the goats in the middle.

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